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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21552
17 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and acknowledges the receipt of his communication SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, referring to resolution 661 (1990) which was adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting, on 6 August 1990, in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations, upon instruction of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, Mr. David Levy, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Israel does not export or import any commodities or products to and from Iraq and Kuwait, nor does Israel serve as a transit State for commodities or products destined for Iraq and Kuwait or originating therefrom. Similarly, no assets or deposits of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin are held in Israel.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21553
17 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made by an authorized official spokesman for the Iraqi Government on Friday, 17 August 1990, concerning assistance to the Red Cross in increasing the number of Iranian prisoners to be released.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Text of statement made by the official spokesman of Iraq on 17 August 1990

In accordance with the contents of the letter addressed yesterday by the President and Commander, Mr. Saddam Hussein, to Mr. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been decided that 2,000 Iranian prisoners should be released each day with effect from Friday, 17 August 1990, beginning with those who have been longest in captivity. However, the representative of the Red Cross in Baghdad has said that he does not have the facilities to process the transfer of this number each day, saying instead that he would be able to make arrangements for the daily transfer of 1,000 prisoners.

Accordingly, Iraq is endeavouring to consult with the Red Cross with a view to helping it increase the said numbers by providing support and assistance to increase the capacities of the Red Cross.

READEX FICHE

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S/21554
17 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in connection with the letter dated 12 August 1990 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and threat to the security and safety of Saudi Arabia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the letter of His Royal Highness the Minister for Foreign Affairs circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir SHIHABI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 12 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the letter dated 12 August 1990 received by you from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, which was circulated by you as a document of the Security Council in accordance with the request of the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations. I have the honour to state the following:

1. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is meticulous in its complete respect for and firm adherence to international covenants, particularly the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Pact of the League of Arab States. The fact that its record is clear is demonstrated by its respect for and adherence to all such resolutions adopted by those organizations and bodies as represent the will of the Arab, Islamic and international community and at the same time express the position of international legitimacy with respect to issues concerning international peace and security, both in our region and in the world as a whole.

2. Accordingly, the Government of Saudi Arabia supported Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990). It likewise endorsed the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Cairo on 9 and 10 August 1990, the resolution of the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session on the subject of the Iraqi aggression against the fraternal State of Kuwait.

3. We in Saudi Arabia had hoped that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq would inform the Security Council of his Government's unconditional respect for and adherence to Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and announce his country's immediate unconditional withdrawal and abrogation of all illegal measures taken by his Government with respect to an independent State Member of the United Nations. However, he chose entirely to disregard international legitimacy and deliberately to raise peripheral issues, in an attempt to divert the attention of the international community from the essence of the crisis caused by the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait.

4. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq referred to two issues in his aforementioned letter to you. The first relates to Iraq's intentions towards Saudi Arabia, and the second concerns the Arab, Islamic and friendly forces which have joined the Saudi Arabian armed forces in order to assist them in defending Saudi Arabia against any aggression.

With regard to Iraq's intentions, I should like to note that the Iraqi Government did indeed propose that an agreement on non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force be signed. My Government responded to its request, and the agreement was indeed signed on 27 March 1989. In this regard, my

Government would like to draw the Security Council's attention to the Iraqi President's proposal to the Arab States in February 1981, whereby he undertook not to interfere in internal affairs or to use force for the settlement of disputes. He also assured a number of Arab Heads of State and Ministers for Foreign Affairs, who had exerted admirable efforts to solve the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait by peaceful means, that he had no intention of using force to solve his dispute with Kuwait. Nevertheless, he neither kept his promises nor honoured his vows. At dawn on Thursday, 2 August 1990, he invaded Kuwait and overthrew its legitimate Government. He then ignored Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) and 661 (1990) and defied the legitimate will of the international community by announcing his annexation of Kuwait. This in turn led to the adoption of Security Council resolution 662 (1990). Not content with this act of defiance, the Iraqi Government proceeded to concentrate large military forces in combat formation near the border between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, thus demonstrating and proving the Iraqi régime's aggressive intentions towards Saudi Arabia.

Such behaviour demonstrates the non-credibility of the Iraqi régime, and its determination neither to respect its promises nor to honour its vows, without any shadow of doubt. Saudi Arabia is therefore obliged to take all the precautionary measures required in order to defend its security, to protect its citizens and to preserve its economic foundations.

In the face of these challenges, Saudi Arabia exercised its legitimate right, as enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, article 2 of the Joint Arab Defence Treaty and the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference on 10 August 1990. It has welcomed the forces of fraternal and other friendly States which expressed their willingness to support the Saudi Arabian armed forces in the defence of the Kingdom. My Government has confirmed that the presence of these forces is temporary and will end once the reasons for the threats confronting the Kingdom are removed. Their mission is entirely defensive, and the use of these forces for an act of aggression against any State will not be permitted in any circumstances whatsoever.

5. In his letter to you, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq adopted the style of the misleading media campaign now being waged by his Government in an attempt to divert attention from the essence and core of the problem, namely, Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. My Government is confident that this campaign, which is an insult to the intelligence of international public opinion and shows contempt for the legitimate will of the international community, as expressed by the Security Council, will not succeed in permitting the aggressor to consolidate his aggression. Tension in this region cannot be dissipated other than by complete respect for, absolute adherence to and full implementation of Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990).

Thus, if the Iraqi Government wishes to prove that it has no aggressive intentions, it has only to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Kuwait and

to allow the legitimate Government once again to exercise its functions in the State of Kuwait.

(Signed) Saud AL-FAISAL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/424
S/21555
17 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 17 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by the Honourable Theo-Ben Gurirab, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Namibia on the Kuwait-Iraq conflict, issued on 15 August 1990 (see annex), and to kindly request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hinyangerwa P. ASHEEKE
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement dated 15 August 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia on the Iraq-Kuwait conflict

As a member State of the United Nations, Iraq has no right - legally, politically, morally, strategically - to have invaded and occupied the territory, the sovereign State, of Kuwait. It was a clear violation of the principles of respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other States. Therefore, the action of Iraq being one which clearly violates the Charter of the United Nations, the rule of international law, Namibia condemns that act as an unprovoked, naked act of aggression.

We call upon Iraq to withdraw all its forces from Kuwait. We call upon the international community, at the same time, to assist Kuwait to re-establish its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. And we recognize the ruler of Kuwait as the sovereign of that friendly country.

However, while we condemn the action taken by Iraq as a naked aggression, and while we also support the action taken by the Security Council in its resolutions, we do not believe it would be in the best interest of the Middle East, the people of that region or for countries outside of that region to amass the kind of military power that we now see moving towards the Middle East.

If indeed it is being done strictly in compliance with the specific terms of the resolutions of the Security Council, we do support it, because we subscribe to the principle of mandatory sanctions against States responsible for violating international law and the Charter of the United Nations. But we do not want to be associated, by word or by action, with any undertaking that may be intended to or which might actually escalate rather than reduce tensions in the Middle East, and thus lead to confrontation and to a major world crisis.

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S/21556
17 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the official Persian text of a letter and its English translation by His Excellency, Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to Your Excellency, as well as its enclosure, "Translation of the letter of 8 August 1990 of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of Iraq".

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter as well as its annex and enclosure were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 17 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter of 14 August 1990 of the President of Iraq addressed to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran - in which he accepted the proposals presented by my President in his letter dated 8 August 1990 and declared Iraq's renewed commitment to the 1975 Treaty of State Frontier and Neighborly Relations between Iran and Iraq - I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of the letter of 8 August 1990 of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Moreover, I would like to inform Your Excellency of the trend of the exchange of letters as follows:

1. Since 22 April 1990, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in response to the letters of the President of Iraq, which led to the letter of 8 August 1990, has stated that the key to the establishment of peace between the two countries is the commitment of the two parties to the 1975 Treaty and the Security Council Resolution 598 and has asked the President of Iraq to accept this proposal.

2. The Government of Iraq suggested that Mr. Tariq Aziz, the Foreign Minister of Iraq, pays a visit to Iran in order to hold talks with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran on some issues. The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran put the prior declaration of commitment to the 1975 Treaty as a condition for the visit.

3. Therefore, taking into consideration the constant validity of the 1975 Treaty of State Frontier and Neighborly Relations between Iran and Iraq - signed by the two countries and registered with the United Nations - as well as the reaffirmation of the validity of the said Treaty by Iraq, it is imperative that UNIIMOG takes necessary steps to "verify, confirm and supervise" withdrawal to the internationally recognized boundaries in accordance with the 1975 Treaty. As announced by the Government of Iraq the withdrawal starts as of today and will be completed within five days.

Ali-Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Enclosure

Translation of the Letter of 8 August 1990 of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Addressed to the President of Iraq

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Praise Be to God, the Lord of All Universe, Peace and Blessing Be upon His Prophet Mohammad and His Holy Household.

His Excellency Mr. Saddam Hussein, Distinguished President,

Your letter dated August 3, 1990 was received. Although the text of the letter has apparently been prepared in order to further the peace talks, certain provisions of the letter are regrettable.

At the outset, I deem it necessary to reiterate once again the will and determination of the Islamic Republic of Iran to achieve a just and lasting peace. I hope you have come to the same conclusion. In the aftermath of the acceptance of Resolution 598, fully cognizant of our responsibilities towards peace and its consequences, we initiated a sincere move and decided that other than the legitimate and indispensable rights of the Iranian Nation, nothing could limit our progress in the path of peace, and so we have acted. Our attitude both in the course of the talks under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General and in replying to your letter and talks which were held in Geneva between my and your representatives, should have clarified the issue for you.

Accelerating the process of achieving peace and taking practical steps toward implementation of Resolution 598, instead of resorting to exchange of letters and lengthy discussions, has been our main area of emphasis since the early stages of the talks between the representatives of the two countries in Geneva. Now we believe that progress in substance of negotiations and not in its form and efforts to clarify our stand vis-a-vis issues which hold the key to the gate of peace would bring us closer to our objective; the objective which will eliminate potential grounds for sabotaging the present situation and the artificial grounds used by the enemies of Islam, which could be created under the present special circumstances of the world and the region. It is in this way that peace can be attained by the two neighboring countries and energies engaged against each other could be put to the service of vital needs of the two nations and their main responsibilities towards construction, peace and security of the region.

Taking into consideration the afore-mentioned issues, I deem it necessary to raise the following points concerning the contents of your letter of August 3, 1990, the unsigned letter of 30 July 1990, and the letter of 16 July 1990:

1. To meet and conduct negotiations at a level higher than what is currently underway in Geneva is acceptable only when we could achieve specific results out of the current Geneva talks which could lay the basis for the next stages. But, as you know, in Geneva we have made no substantial progress other than further

familiarity with each other's views, while your and our representatives had been mandated to hold talks on the substance of the issues. Therefore, as we had notified before, a meeting between the two presidents could be effective only under the condition that important and key issues have been clarified and sorted out. Otherwise, failure of the talks of the two presidents could have more damaging impacts on the trend towards peace and would make it out of the reach of the two countries.

2. In your letter of 30 July 1990, proposals have been presented concerning Arvand Rood, which mark stepping back from your claims in your previous declarations, but nevertheless it is clear to you that they cannot be acceptable to us. Our specific proposal is that peace talks should be based on the 1975 Treaty because in the absence of any commitment to the previous agreements, specially the agreement which bears your own signature, one cannot be expected to trust what is being said today.

3. A two month period which has been set as the deadline for withdrawal from the occupied Iranian territories cannot be justified because if this action is based on good will, it can be accomplished in a matter of one or two days. The United Nations Secretary General in his plan provided that two weeks was needed for withdrawal and three months for the release of POWs.

4. It is amazing that by resorting to Arabism, our rightful position vis-a-vis the occupation of the territory of Kuwait by Iraqi Army has been criticized, while more obvious issues, including paving the ground for extensive presence of foreign forces in the region, disturbing peace and tranquility, creating problems for Muslim people, Islamic responsibility, neighborliness, and disturbing regional stability and security, changing the status quo in the fronts and international obligations, have all been ignored. How could it be justified that in a letter which begins with the name of Almighty God and ends with the inspiring slogan "God is the Greatest", contrary to the strong and explicit teachings of Islam and Quran, a racial and ethnic doctrine has superseded the Islamic and ideological principles.

The clear verses (of the holy Quran): "the believers are but brethren", "verily this Islamic Nation of yours is one Nation", and "O mankind, we created you from a single (pair of) male and female, and made you nations and tribes, that you may know each other (not that you may despise each other). Verily the most honored of you in the sight of God is the most righteous of you", are sufficient for any Muslim to subordinate his racial, geographical and linguistic tendencies to Islamic Principles. You are better informed than others of the policies of the Kuwaiti Government in the course of the war and its unjust attitude towards the Islamic Revolution of Iran. But, our stands do not relate individuals but emanate from our principles.

5. No doubt, While peace talks are in process between the two countries, unexpected aggression against a neighbor country without the slightest notice, and accompanied by all its grave consequences for us, could weaken our trust and create serious doubt in the motives of the past few months' talks, specially that during this period we have not witnessed goodwill measures but rather witnessed insistence on the continuation of the occupation of our homeland and even opposition to a

minor issue such as extinguishing the fire at oil wells which has no benefit for you other than wasting the wealth of our Islamic homeland.

6. T..e tone of your last letter does not suit the required atmosphere in the process of peace talks. A tone has been employed which had proven ineffective in connection with our Muslim revolutionary people in the past and an improper analysis on the positions of your former friends and supporters had been utilized to convince us. Because, you know that we have experienced and passed all these stages in practice and we have proven that more than anything else we rely on the faith, resistance and support of the people. We do not attach such value to anger or mercy of others so as to base our way of life, our positions and important decisions on it. We do not seek to exploit current conditions and to not demand anything but our legitimate and lawful rights. This we have stressed in all stages of our discussions.

7. We completely share the point stressed in your letter concerning expeditious movement in the direction of peace. But what expedites peace is not taking the initiative in presenting proposals concerning the form or elevation of the level of talks without any progress in substance. Rather we must be committed to internationally recognized treaties between the two countries and refrain from seeking more than what is our legitimate right, because it is not even conceivable that what was not achieved in eight years of war could be attained in negotiations. If we accept this fact, we should not look anywhere other than the 1975 Treaty for determination of boundaries on land and in river. And if we do not accept, it is better to leave the implementation of the Resolution to the United Nations and the Security Council, while maintaining the contact point of Geneva to exchange views on common issues.

May Peace be Upon You

Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani
16 Muharram 1411
17 Mordad 1369
(8 August 1990)

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GENERAL

S/21557
17 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter of 17 August 1990 addressed to your Excellency from the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 17 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 8 August 1990 and inform that the Islamic Republic of Iran as a member of the United Nations Organization respects the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) which was adopted in accordance with the Charter of the Organization.

Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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GENERAL

S/21558
17 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the news dispatched by the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) regarding the telephone conversation between His Excellency Turgut Ozal, the President of Turkey and His Excellency Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 16 August 1990.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Tehran, Aug. 16, IRNA -- Turkish President Turgut Ozal in a telephone conversation with President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani Thursday morning was told that Tehran-Baghdad peace issue was totally independent of Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and that Iraq must withdraw its forces from Kuwait.

The Turkish President had called up President Rafsanjani to be briefed on Wednesday Iraqi acceptance of the 1975 Treaty. The two sides also exchanged views on the latest developments in the region.

"Peace with Iraq is a different issue and we hold on to our view that Iraq must evacuate (its forces) from the Kuwait territory so as to create the necessary conditions for re-establishment of peace and tranquility". He added, "We believe that the problem which has been created in the region must be solved by the regional countries in cooperation with one other".

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S/21559
17 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that, following the invasion and iniquitous military occupation of Kuwait, the Iraqi authorities in Baghdad raided the Kuwaiti Embassy in Baghdad and confiscated its documents and property. Not content with that, the authorities also detained the Ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the Republic of Iraq, members of his staff and all members of their families. They were imprisoned, and the Iraqi authorities have not permitted anyone to make contact with them or to inquire as to their fate. The actions of the Iraqi authorities towards the Kuwaiti diplomatic mission in Baghdad constitute a flagrant violation and a coarse assault on all the international laws and conventions which govern diplomatic relations between States and at the same time demonstrate the extent of the Iraqi régime's contempt for civilized values and behaviour and the simplest principles of human rights.

In condemning these aberrant and unacceptable actions, we request that you do your utmost to intervene with the Iraqi authorities and the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Baghdad with a view to ensuring the safety of Kuwaiti mission staff and members of their families and to securing their immediate release.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Saad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/21560
17 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of an urgent communication from the Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September concerning the situation in the Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this communication circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Text of a communication dated 17 August 1990 from the Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter to you requesting that the Security Council be convened and that the United Nations alone address the Gulf problem, we declare that the orders issued by United States President Bush to intercept and inspect shipping in the Gulf and neighbouring maritime areas are legally void and constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations. No State is entitled to act alone in such a situation. The orders should be issued by the Security Council, not by the United States National Security Council. If such actions continue, they may lead to a disaster for world peace.

Muammar QADDAFI
Leader of the Great
Revolution of 1 September

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S/21561
18 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, particularly on the question of foreign nationals in the two countries.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21562
18 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the Iraqi invasion and purported annexation of Kuwait and resolutions 660, 661 and 662,

Deeply concerned for the safety and well being of third state nationals in Iraq and Kuwait,

Recalling the obligations of Iraq in this regard under international law,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to pursue urgent consultations with the Government of Iraq following the concern and anxiety expressed by the members of the Council on 17 August 1990,

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter:

1. Demands that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of the nationals of third countries and grant immediate and continuing access of consular officials to such nationals;

2. Further demands that Iraq take no action to jeopardize the safety, security or health of such nationals;

3. Reaffirms its decision in resolution 662 (1990) that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq is null and void, and therefore demands that the government of Iraq rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the withdrawal of the immunity of their personnel, and refrain from any such actions in the future;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on compliance with this resolution at the earliest possible time.

90-19672 2402Z (E)

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S/21563
20 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 18 August 1990 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 18 August 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that a United States missile-bearing vessel harassed the Iraqi tanker Khanaqin at 2000 hours on 17 August 1990. It requested the tanker to halt, thereby forcing it to enter Iranian waters in the Gulf of Oman.

At 1430 hours on 18 August 1990, the United States vessel continued its harassment of the tanker, requesting the captain to inform it of the tanker's course. He replied that the tanker was heading for Aden to take on fuel.

Two United States missile-bearing ships subsequently trained their guns on the tanker at 1505 hours and demanded either that the tanker be boarded for inspection or that it alter course and return to whence it came. The ships then lowered a number of boats in preparation for boarding the tanker.

At 1715 hours, nine rounds were fired ahead, astern and either side of the vessel.

The United States Armed Forces also today intercepted the Iraqi tanker Baba Karkar and opened fire on it as it sailed off the coast of Bahrain.

These incidents categorically prove that the United States has arrogated to itself the right to commit acts of piracy and armed aggression at sea against Iraq.

The Iraqi Government warns against the consequences of such aggressive actions. The United States, its allies and their brutal military forces will bear full responsibility for their acts of aggression.

The Iraqi Government urges the international community to register a strong protest at these acts of piracy and aggression and to adopt appropriate measures to prevent the United States from posing as a policeman in international waters.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

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S/21564
20 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to the letter dated 18 August 1990 addressed to you by my country's Minister for Foreign Affairs, I wish to provide you with the following information which is available to us concerning the Iraqi oil tanker Baba Karkar.

At 2030 hours on 17 August 1990, in the vicinity of Bahrain, a United States vessel harassed the tanker Baba Karkar and requested it to halt for inspection and alter course, adding that, if the tanker failed to do so, it would open fire. This is in fact what happened, as the United States vessel fired three projectiles towards the tanker, all of which fell into the sea.

The Iraqi Government reiterates its appeal to the international community to register a strong protest against the autocratic and unlawful acts of piracy and aggression carried out by the United States of America against Iraq. It also calls for the adoption of appropriate measures to prevent the United States from perpetrating such acts in this disgraceful manner.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/425
S/21565
20 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 17 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, enclosed herewith, the text of the official statement of the Government of Yugoslavia, issued on 17 August 1990, concerning the situation in the Gulf region.

I should be grateful if the statement would be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragoslav PEJIĆ
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of Yugoslavia issued on 17 August 1990

The Yugoslav Government is deeply concerned over the continued serious aggravation of the situation in the Gulf region in the wake of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Developments threaten to escalate the conflict further, with possible unforeseeable consequences even beyond this region. The international community must take every action conducive to negotiations aimed at eliminating the causes and consequences of the aggression, and thus prevent any further dangerous escalation of tensions.

As a country currently chairing the Non-Aligned Movement, Yugoslavia once again most strongly condemns the act of aggression against and annexation of Kuwait, which it considers null and void. It resolutely calls for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from the territory of Kuwait, for the respect of its sovereignty and restoration of its territorial integrity, which remains the only way to eliminate the crisis, and reaffirms its full support for the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

Yugoslavia urges the non-aligned countries to work in unison, and together with the entire international community, to overcome the existing situation. The United Nations is clearly the right framework to express international solidarity. Therefore, comprehensive action is necessary to ensure consistent implementation of Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990), as well as to co-ordinate all further measures in this organ of the United Nations, all the more so as, under the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

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S/21566
20 August 1990
ENGLISH
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LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from the Government of my country, I have the honour to transmit herewith the following text of a statement by the Kuwaiti Government:

Commenting on broadcasts from Baghdad concerning a new initiative by Saddam Hussein, an official spokesman for the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers made the following statement:

1. The Iraqi régime has begun to sense its international isolation. It has devised the ruse of seeking to use innocent foreigners working in Kuwait and Iraq as a means of putting pressure on the international community to lift their sanctions against it. Its purpose in doing so is to escape the fatal isolation which it brought upon itself when that iniquitous régime embarked upon the illicit act of occupation of a fraternal sovereign State, undermining its infrastructure and assailing its legitimacy. The world has united in rejecting that barbaric and predatory course of action, upon which no civilized régime could embark.

2. The statement by Saddam Hussein refers to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait as an Arab issue. He has forgotten - or chosen to forget - that when the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs circulated Iraq's list of accusations against Kuwait within the League of Arab States, Kuwait proposed - opting thereby for an Arab solution - that an Arab committee be set up to resolve the issues outstanding between those two Arab countries. However, the Iraqi Government rejected that proposal on the grounds that the issue was a bilateral affair between Kuwait and Iraq.

In response to endeavours by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz, and by President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, the Jeddah Meeting was held between Kuwait and Iraq. However, the attempt failed for reasons relating to the Iraqi delegation, which refused to discuss the issues outstanding between the two countries because it was not authorized to do so. It said that it considered the meeting to be simply a matter of protocol. A few hours after the return of the Kuwaiti negotiating team from Jeddah, large numbers of Iraqi army personnel overran Kuwaiti territory, using all sorts of weapons. The Iraqi soldiers engaged in murder, rape, looting, armed robbery and the sabotage of public and private installations. Iraq has adopted an attitude of rejection with regard

to all those resolutions adopted within the framework of the League of Arab States which have produced condemnation of the Iraqi invasion and called for the immediate and entirely unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from the State of Kuwait, in order that the legitimate authority may resume its activity.

Today, Saddam Hussein comes before us to claim that the occupation of Kuwait and the assault on its sovereignty is an Arab affair which must be handled by Arabs. How can the issue be handled by Arabs if Iraq insists on occupying Kuwait? How can it be handled by Arabs if Saddam Hussein rejects the clear and explicit Arab resolutions adopted in this regard?

The Iraqi leadership is floundering, having embarked upon an act of aggression without calculating its dimensions. If it really wishes to settle the issue in the Arab context, and if it still retains any slight concern for overall Arab interests, there is no solution or alternative other than for Saddam Hussein immediately to withdraw his invading forces from the State of Kuwait, without any condition or qualification, and to leave that country's affairs in the hands of its lawful authority as represented by His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, and his Government, led by His Highness Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister. It is around this authority that the Kuwaiti people has consistently rallied and expressed solidarity, affirming its rejection of all forms of foreign intervention which infringe upon the internal affairs of its homeland.

The Council of Ministers, which repudiates each detail of the Iraqi statement in its entirety, therefore views the statement as a further link in the chain of deception and evasion which characterizes the practice of the Iraqi leadership and believes that there can be no solution to Iraq's occupation of the State of Kuwait other than by firmly and determinedly seeking to implement the Security Council's resolutions in this regard.

We pray that God will rid the Arab and Islamic community of the evil represented by this wicked régime, which has committed crimes that can neither be counted nor imagined against the Iraqi people, the Kuwaiti people and even the Arab community as a whole. God is all-hearing and answers prayers.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Saad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/21567
20 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF OMAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to your note No. SCPC/7/90 (1) dated 8 August 1990 addressed to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman, I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency the views of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman regarding resolution 661 (1990), which was adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting on 6 August 1990, in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman fully and unreservedly endorses Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate measures to ensure that the resolution is implemented. It should be noted that the level of commercial, economic and financial exchanges between Oman and Iraq was already very low.

(Signed) Salim bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

90-19768 1693i (E)

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S/21568
20 August 1990
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LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter addressed to you on 19 August 1990, I should like to inform you that the Iraqi tanker Al-Karamah was subjected to harassment by British and United States military aircraft while proceeding to the Arabian Gulf. At 1600 hours on 18 August 1990, a British helicopter circled the tanker in the Gulf of Oman off the port of Fujairah and requested information on its port of departure, port of registration and port of destination. At 0600 hours on 19 August 1990, a United States warship bearing the number 1062 did the same, and that warship is continuing to track the tanker. At 1010 hours on the same day, a United States combat aircraft in the Gulf of Oman circled the tanker and requested details of its port of departure and port of destination.

The Iraqi Government objects strongly to the autocratic and unlawful acts of piracy and aggression carried out by the United States and British armed forces against Iraq and calls upon the international community to adopt appropriate measures to prevent these acts of aggression.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/21569
20 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 11 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar (document S/21500), I have the honour to make the following comments regarding the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Cairo on 10 August 1990, which accompanied that letter.

As is clearly and unequivocally demonstrated by the document, the resolution met with opposition, abstention or reservations on the part of nine Arab States, including Tunisia, which did not attend the Conference. The aforementioned resolution therefore, in accordance with the Pact of the League of Arab States, is legally void, being manifestly incompatible with the provisions of the Pact. By way of explanation, we refer to article 6 of the Pact, whereby urgent meetings convened either in the form of a summit or at the level of the Council of the League require that decisions be adopted unanimously if any such decision includes specific measures or moves. As is well known, the decision does include a series of measures, including the dispatch of Arab forces.

We also consider it necessary to point out that the haste with which the Summit was convened, without any preparations or consultations, and the manner in which it was suddenly announced on the very eve of the event, without providing an opportunity for participants to express their positions, thus violating all the rules and conventions followed at high-level conferences of this sort, confirm that it formed part of a conspiracy to give an Arab veneer, in the shadow of United States bayonets, to the presence of foreign forces in Arab territory, to supply a legal formula for that presence and to provide cover for the aggression being planned by the United States of America and its followers. The Arab States which did not take part in this conspiracy refused to allow their presence to be of a merely token nature, intended simply for the purpose of voting on a resolution, which had been prepared in advance without any consultation, to bestow legitimacy on the foreign presence in the Arab region. These States insisted that the subject

of the United States forces and their removal should be discussed. The results of the Summit are of course not only illegal but non-binding and futile.

I request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/21570
20 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF COLOMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit the decision of the Foreign Trade Supervisory Council of Colombia which states the Colombian authorities' full endorsement of the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on mandatory sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait and provides for the suspension of all imports from and exports to those countries for as long as the causes which gave rise to the Security Council's decision persist.

The Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretary-General of the United Nations would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

INCOMEX

Colombian Foreign Trade Institute

Resolution No. 027 of 17 August 1990

"Providing for prior authorization"

THE FOREIGN TRADE SUPERVISORY COUNCIL

In exercise of its legal powers, particularly those conferred on it by articles 46 and 208 of Decree 444/67 and 6 of Decree 151 of 1976, and

CONSIDERING:

1. That as a result of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, the Security Council of the United Nations, by resolution 661 (1990), imposed economic and trade sanctions against both countries,

2. That Colombia, as a State Member of the United Nations and a country which respects the principles of international law, shares that resolve, as the national Government has stated through the Minister for Foreign Affairs,

3. That accordingly, as the co-ordinating body for foreign trade policy, the Council deems it appropriate to impose a temporary suspension on imports from and exports to Kuwait and Iraq for as long as the causes which gave rise to the decision of the United Nations Security Council persist,

4. That instruments need to be established to give effect to the aforementioned resolve,

DECIDES:

ARTICLE 1. To require prior authorization by the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute (INCOMEX) of imports and exports of products originating in and/or being shipped from or to Iraq or Kuwait. This mechanism shall be applied in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

ARTICLE 2. That this resolution shall take effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of the Ministry of Economic Development.

FOR PUBLICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Done at Bogotá, D.E., on 17 August 1990

THE PRESIDENT
ERNESTO SAMPER PIZANO
THE SECRETARY
JAIME ABELLO B.

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S/21571
20 August 1990
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On the afternoon of Saturday, 18 August 1990, a United States warship intercepted the Sudanese cargo vessel Dongola as it was sailing northwards to the port of Aqaba, before it had entered Jordanian territorial waters. The United States warship used its military helicopters to circle the Sudanese vessel and ordered it not to proceed to Aqaba but to alter course towards the south. Although the captain of the Sudanese vessel informed the United States warship that his vessel was proceeding to the port of Aqaba in order to transport Sudanese nationals in Jordan back to their country, the United States ship insisted that its order be obeyed and forced the vessel to alter course and sail southwards.

2. The following complications arose as a result of this incident:

(a) The port of Aqaba is now considered to be a war risk area and, accordingly, the cost of insurance premiums for vessels proceeding to it has risen.

(b) Companies transporting goods to Jordan have begun to refuse to send their ships to the port of Aqaba, with companies in Singapore and Japan already declining to load foodstuffs for Jordan. It should be noted that Aqaba is Jordan's only maritime outlet, accounting for 80 per cent of its imports of foodstuffs from abroad.

(c) The process of transporting refugees who have arrived in Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait on their way back to their countries of origin has been held up. Since the beginning of the current crisis in the Arabian Gulf region, Jordan has facilitated the entry of thousands of refugees from Iraq and Kuwait into its territory, for purely humanitarian reasons. The presence of these large numbers of refugees in Jordan represents a heavy burden for the country, and its mosques, churches and schools are now filled with refugees of many different nationalities, all of whom are waiting to be transported home. The aforementioned incident adds

to the problems faced by Jordan in facilitating the refugees' passage, to the extent that it may be unable to continue opening its borders to them and providing what facilities and assistance it can.

3. I request that you use your good offices with the Government of the United States to prevent the recurrence of any such incident. The incident constitutes a violation of international law, particularly since the Security Council resolution concerning the current crisis in the Arabian Gulf region, namely, resolution 661 (1990), does not give any State the right to take unilateral action to apply the said resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative

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S/21572
20 August 1990
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to our correspondence concerning the brutal actions of the Iraqi occupation forces in our dear country of Kuwait, we wish to inform you that those occupation forces have, since the first of day of their occupation of Kuwait, proceeded to destroy the country's infrastructure by plundering, looting and destroying the movable and immovable assets and property of banks, companies and government and private financial institutions. They have even gone so far as to confiscate the cash, gold jewellery and private vehicles of defenceless civilians. Their acts of plunder have also included seizure of the State strategic food reserve and all the foodstuffs and other vital consumer goods, such as wheat, rice, dairy products and drinking water, to be found on the shelves of co-operatives and markets, the aim of all such actions being to starve the people of Kuwait, to drive them out of their country and to empty the State of its citizens.

We set out below a list of the numbers and types of aircraft belonging to the Kuwait Airways fleet which were on the ground at Kuwait's international airport at the time of the invasion and were seized by the Iraqi forces:

Registration number	Type of aircraft
9K - AIB	Boeing 767-200 ER
9K - AIC	Boeing 767-200 ER
9K - AHA	Airbus A310-200
9K - AHB	Airbus A310-200
9K - AHC	Airbus A310-200
9K - AHD	Airbus A310-200
9K - AHE	Airbus A310-200
9K - AHF	Airbus A310-200
9K - AHG	Airbus A310-200
9K - AHI	Airbus A310-200
9K - AGA	HS 125
9K - AGB	HS 125
9K - AEG	Gulf Stream GIII
9K - AEH	Gulf Stream GIII
9K - AFA	Boeing B727-200

It has meanwhile come to our attention that the Iraqi occupation forces have in the past few days mined all vital State installations, including desalination systems, power stations, oil refineries and sea ports. The Government of Kuwait, therefore, pursuant to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, holds Iraq responsible for all the consequences of the occupation forces' theft, looting, plunder and seizure of the property of individuals, the Government, public institutions, companies and banks, in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention, and holds it accountable for everything which that international responsibility entails.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Saad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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S/21573
21 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by Dr. Zheliu Zhelev, President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, dated 19 August 1990, entitled "Planetary guarantees for territorial integrity and sovereignty".

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of Security Council.

(Signed) Dimitar KOSTOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 19 August 1990 by the President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria entitled "Planetary guarantees for territorial integrity and sovereignty"

There are highly important circumstances compelling me to address all of you, just as the Governments of the countries involved in the Gulf crisis.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns resolutely the Iraqi aggression in Kuwait as a flagrant violation of international law, vigorously opposes the use of force in international relations, the violation of sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any State. We consider the declared annexation of Kuwait as illegal and invalid. We insist on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory, the restoration of the sovereignty of Kuwait and its legitimate Government. We call for humane treatment of all the foreign citizens in the territory of Iraq and of Kuwait and for guaranteeing their lives and protection in accordance with the generally acknowledged norms of international law.

The position of principle of our country has been laid out in relevant statements of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry. As a full-fledged Member of the United Nations, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is guided in its actions by the lofty principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. We support completely the resolution of the Security Council imposing comprehensive actions on Iraq. We hold the view that the strict implementation of this and other resolutions of the Security Council - the body entrusted with the maintenance of international peace - is a condition sine qua non for further enhancing the prestige of the world Organization, its role in the settlement of international conflicts and a guarantee for the efficient maintenance of world peace, particularly when the security of small States is put in jeopardy.

Proceeding from these fundamental provisions, the Bulgarian Government issued, immediately after the adoption of resolution 661 (1990), a special decree binding Bulgarian or foreign nationals and bodies on Bulgarian territory to implement in their dealings and economic relations with contractors from Iraq and Kuwait the sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

The implementation of resolution 661 (1990) entails grave economic losses for our country. Presently, the Iraqi debt to Bulgaria amounts to $1.2 billion and is being paid back by oil shipments. We do not expect Iraq to deliver more than 140 thousand tons of oil by the end of this year. Just for the current year, our country will suffer additional losses from suspended engineering business, the non-delivery of goods and the cut-off of international transport activities to Iraq and Kuwait, which are estimated at more than $160 million. The suspension of the activities of Bulgarian agencies in these countries as well as the freezing of machines, equipments, transport means and bank accounts will increase considerably the economic losses suffered by Bulgaria.

Moreover, by the end of this year the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was to deliver 2.5 million tons of oil from Iraq under the terms of an agreed deal. Given the new situation it is now unlikely that the USSR would be able to compensate fully this amount with Soviet oil.

The situation is aggravated still more because these developments coincide with a deepening economic crisis in our country coupled with a course of thorough economic and political transformations the Grand National Assembly has embarked on, transformations that are expected to transfer the economic and political life of our country onto a new road to progress.

We started the privatization of State property. It was temporary delayed because of profiteering tendencies, aiming at buying this property at a knock-out price by people, who till now only disposed of it. This process and the respective guarantees and corrections shall continue to develop further and, following the sphere of trade and services, it will inevitably embrace the sphere of production itself. The agrarian reform law is scheduled to be adopted before this fall.

A complete depoliticization of the armed forces is to be carried out in the nearest future, along with the militia, the courts, the Prosecutor's Office and the diplomatic service. This depoliticization shall once and for all turn these institutions from party-run into purely State and all-national. Through recent round-table discussions we removed the organizations of political parties and organized political activity in general outside the boundaries of the working place. Now we are to include the prohibition for those working in the above institutions to be members of any political party. We consider this action a major step towards completely eliminating the totalitarian political structures and, at the same time, as an enormous advancement towards parliamentary democracy in Bulgaria.

This combination of external and internal events places Bulgaria in an exceedingly difficult position. I can definitely say that next to the victim of the aggression, Kuwait, i.e., Bulgaria is the most affected country.

The present situation compels Bulgaria to exercise its right under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations to hold consultations with the Security Council for finding a solution to its economic hardships resulting from the implementation of the mandatory measures imposed on Iraq by the Security Council.

We have already made subsequent representations before the Governments of the United States, the twelve Members of the European Economic Community, as well as before other interested States, for the purpose of advising them of the losses we are to sustain. Similar representation has been made also before the Soviet Union.

I trust that both the world Organization and individual States will show their understanding of the problems the new situation has created for the Bulgarian economy, battered enough as it is.

To conclude, I should like to emphasize that regardless of all the difficulties we continue to maintain our position of principle.

Let us hope that this will remain as a first and unique precedent of a small and defenceless country falling victim to total aggression and receiving help from the whole world, as well as global guarantees for its territorial integrity and sovereignty. May this dramatic case mark a new era in the history of international relations.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21574
21 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan presents his compliments to the President of the Security Council and, on instructions from the Government of the Sudan, has the honour to notify the President of the following:

1. On Saturday 18 August 1990 at noon time and at the vicinity of Agaba strait and on latitude 38/27 and longitude 34/35 a Sudanese commercial liner (Dongola) has been confronted by American military ships currently operating in the Arab Gulf waters and the Red Sea. The said liner belongs to Sudan Shipping Lines and is thus the property of the Sudan Government. It also flies Sudanese flag. This liner which originated from Port Sudan and destined to the Jordanian port of Agaba has been ordered by the American naval forces to return to its point of origination. The mission of the liner was to ferry to Port Sudan around 500 Sudanese families who arrived from Kuwait on their way back to the Sudan. The Sudanese authorities on receipt of above information have immediately ordered the captain of the liner (Dongola) to anchor at mid sea south of the position of confrontation pending further instructions.

2. The liner is still at mid sea with 28 crew on board and very limited capacity of food, water and other necessities.

3. Sudan Government categorically refuses the practice of forced inspection in general, and in particular at high seas which infringes with the established principles of International Law and the freedom of navigation in the high seas, and therefore considers the action of the U.S.A. naval forces unjustified and contrary to the Charter of the United Nations as well as a deviation from the operative provisions of Article 51 of the Charter.

4. The Security Council is requested to give an explicit interpretation of the Security Council resolution 661 and whether it delegates powers to any country to impose a naval blockade on ships of other countries travelling to countries not involved in the conflict.

5. The Security Council is also requested to inform whether the blockade imposed on Iraq also applies to member states who enjoy mutual interest with that country or with other countries not located in the area of confrontation.

6. The Security Council is further requested to inform whether the blockade on Iraq also applies to Jordan.

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Sudan would be grateful if the President of the Security Council would have this note verbale circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salah M. ALI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/21575
20 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BAHRAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. SCPC/7/90(1), dated 8 August 1990, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which was adopted by the Council on 6 August 1990,

Has the honour to inform you that the Government of Bahrain fully and unreservedly endorses Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate measures to ensure that the resolution is implemented. In accordance with the provisions of the resolution, you will be informed of the details of such measures at the earliest opportunity.

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S/21576
21 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour, in answer to his note No. SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, to enclose herewith the reply of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in compliance with the above-mentioned note and the unofficial translation of Decree No. 90 dated 13 August 1990 of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria concerning the implementation by Bulgaria of the United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Annex I

Reply of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria pursuant to Note Verbale SCPC 77/90/1 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully condemns the Iraqi aggression in Kuwait. We stand against the use of force in international relations, the violation of sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any State. We consider the declared annexation of Kuwait as illegal and invalid. We insist on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the territory of Kuwait, the restoration of the sovereignty and the legitimate Government of Kuwait. The stand of principle of the Bulgarian Government on this issue was laid down in detail in the Foreign Ministry's statements of 3, 8 and 11 August 1990. The first two ones were circulated as United Nations document under No. S/21477.

As a full-fledged member of the United Nations, Bulgaria has always been guided in its actions by the noble principles and purposes and of the United Nations Charter and has actively supported the Security Council's efforts for maintaining international peace and security. We, therefore, fully approve Security Council resolution 661 (1990) imposing comprehensive sanctions against Iraq and fully back resolutions 660 (1990) and 662 (1990).

We consider that the strict observance of mandatory decisions taken by the main body of the World Organization, which is responsible for the maintenance of the international peace and security, is a condition sine qua non for further enhancing its prestige. The commitment to such an approach will help promote the Security Council's role in the settlement of international conflicts and guarantees the efficient operation of the system for maintenance of international peace under the United Nations Charter, especially in the events of security threats to small States.

Proceeding from these fundamental provisions the Bulgarian Government instructed its respective ministries and business organizations to strictly observe its decrees immediately after resolution 661 (1990) was adopted. Pursuant to its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, the Government issued Decree No. 90/Annex 1/ binding any Bulgarian or foreign nationals and bodies on Bulgarian territory to implement in their dealings and economic relations with contractors from Iraq and Kuwait the sanctions which have been imposed by the Security Council.

The implementation of resolution 661 (1990) entails huge economic losses for our country. Presently, the Iraqi debt to Bulgaria amounts to $1.2 billion. It is being paid back by oil shipments. Iraq is due to supply another 140,000 tons of oil by the end of this year. Moreover, the USSR has to deliver under the terms of an agreed deal 2.5 million tons of oil from Iraq. Given the new circumstances it is now unlikely that the USSR would be able to compensate this amount with Soviet oil.

Our country will suffer additional losses from the suspension of the engineering activities, the shipment of goods to Iraq and the international transport activities. The losses for the current year are estimated at more than $140 million.

The suspension of the business with Kuwait and the activities of the Bulgarian agencies on its territory will also cause serious economic losses estimated at tens of millions of dollars. This affects not only the direct supplies from and to Kuwait but also the dealings of these agencies with third countries as was the case with our transport services. Machines, equipments, transport means and bank accounts are frozen as well.

If no settlement of the conflict is reached, these losses will be multiplied next year. This will lead to further deepening of the energy and financial crisis in this country.

The limited practice so far in implementing mandatory measures taken by the Security Council, comes to show that the provisions and rules under Article 49 of the United Nations Charter should also be taken into account. In accordance with these provisions and the commonly accepted interpretation of the principle of international law for co-operation between States in maintaining international peace and security, the United Nations Member States should assist each other in implementing the Security Council's sanctions in such a way, so that the costs ensuing from these measures be equitably shared according to their means.

The present situation compels Bulgaria to exercise its right under Article 50 of the United Nations Charter "to hold consultations with the Security Council" for finding a solution to its economic problems which have arisen as a result of the application of the mandatory measures imposed by the Security Council against Iraq.

In this connection we would appreciate it if, in your forthcoming report on the implementation of resolution 661 (1990), you would draw the attention of the Security Council to the problems the People's Republic of Bulgaria faces as a result of its participation in the sanctions against Iraq as well as the possibilities for rendering assistance to this country by the World Organization and its Members.

The stand of our country is that a possible assistance could include aid in securing alternative oil supplies as well as an appeal on behalf of the Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and on your own behalf to the international monetary and financial organizations, to the special United Nations agencies, and our creditors to render any possible support for alleviating the grave economic plight of our country, including the rescheduling of our debt payments for which our country has already taken the necessary steps.

In conclusion, we would like to reiterate the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, irrespective of economic consequences, to strictly implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and support actively its endeavours to put an end to the Gulf crisis.

Annex II

Decree dated on 13 August 1990 by the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Art. 1. Prohibits the sale or the supply of goods and products, including arms and other military equipment, whether they originate from the Bulgarian territory or not, to persons or organizations, engaged in business activities in Iraq or Kuwait or in activities, carried out by those countries. Prohibited are also all activities, which contribute or are intended to contribute to the sale or supplies of such goods and products. Exception is allowed only in the case of purely medical supplies and, under humanitarian circumstances - food.

The prohibition concerns Bulgarian physical and juridical persons, foreign physical and juridical persons on Bulgarian territory, as well as the use for these purposes of ships under Bulgarian flag.

Art. 2. Prohibits are all transactions, related to goods and products, originating from Iraq or Kuwait and exported from these countries after 7 August 1990, including all transfers of financial means to Iraq or Kuwait, by Bulgarian nationals, organizations and companies, by foreign physical and juridical persons on Bulgarian territory, as well as the use for these purposes of ships under Bulgarian flag.

Art. 3. The Ministry of foreign economic relations shall take adequate steps to cease the import to Bulgaria of goods and products, originating from Iraq and Kuwait and exported from these countries after 7 August 1990.

Art. 4. The Ministry of foreign economic relations and the Ministry of transportation shall not allow any action, which might contribute or is intended to contribute to the export or transportation of goods and products from Iraq and Kuwait, by Bulgarian State institutions, organizations and companies, as well as by foreign physical and juridical persons on Bulgarian territory.

Art. 5. The Ministry of foreign affairs shall organize the evacuation of the Bulgarian citizens from Kuwait, and if necessary - from Iraq.

The expenses for the evacuation shall be covered by the respective institutions and companies.

Art. 6. The Ministry of foreign affairs shall take the appropriate steps vis-à-vis the States - permanent members of the Security Council and other interested States for the compensation of the damages incurred by Bulgaria as a result of the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 7 August 1990.

Art. 7. The Ministry of foreign economic relations, the Ministry of the economy and planning, the Ministry of the industry and technology and the Ministry of finance shall propose measures aimed at restricting the unfavourable consequences for the Bulgarian economy, including the suspension of the supplies of oil, resulting from the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 7 August 1990.

President of the Council of Ministers
Andrei LUKANOV

Official stamp